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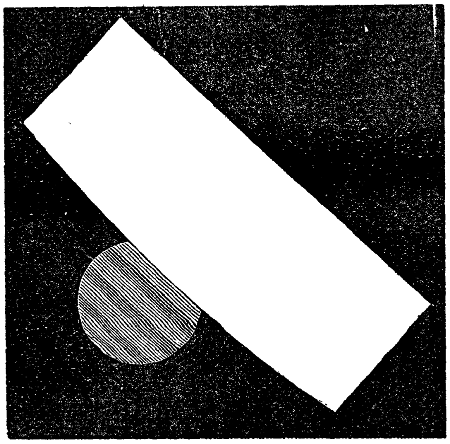
with the moon, made with the smaller instrument. The shadow of the first satellite on the dark southern belt was distinctly seen and had been observed in the $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch telescope; and at $4^h\ 22^m\ 26^s{\cdot}9$ local sidereal time, the fourth satellite (the only one visible) reappeared from behind the moon at about 2″ from its limb; the disappearance of this satellite unfortunately could not be noted for the reason before mentioned.

Observation of the Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon, November 8, 1856. By W. Huggins, Esq.

"*Jupiter* appeared to run along the edge of the moon without contact for nearly a minute.



First Apparent Contact,
$4^h\ 30^m\ 3^s$ G.S.T.

Last Apparent Contact,
$4^h\ 36^m\ 38^s$ G.S.T.

"Edge of moon on *Jupiter* appeared to approach the upper equatoreal belt within about 4″.

"Dusky appearance of *Jupiter* as contrasted with the moon very marked.

"First satellite very visible.

"Fourth satellite not seen during the occultation.

"Telescope, 5 inches aperture; power, 160.

"*Upper Tulse Hill.*"

Observation of the Occultation of Jupiter, 8th November, 1856. By T. W. Burr, Esq.

"In consequence of the interest excited by the phenomena on this occasion, I am induced to add my notes of the occurrence to the accounts already before the Society.

"It was difficult to determine when the occultation really commenced, as the planet appeared to graze along the moon's limb for some little time at a part which was still rugged; but I believe the immersion may be stated to have occurred at $4^h\ 28^m\ 54^s$ local sidereal time. A slight cloud then formed, but was speedily dissipated, and at $4^h\ 30^m\ 18^s$ a distinct impression had been made on the planet's disk, which was then immediately under *Plato*, where the moon's limb was fully illuminated. The emersion I consider took place at $4^h\ 35^m\ 16^s$, when a fine, but palpable, dark line became visible between the disks. This line was not visible before, but the line of demarcation between the two bodies and

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the extent of the obscuration of *Jupiter* could be seen by the difference of their light; the planet being dusky, compared with the moon. I made the same observation on the night of the recent eclipse of the moon, when, on occasionally turning to the planet, its light, though strong, was evidently less brilliant in its character than that of our moon.

"About one-fourth of the planet's disk seemed occulted; the whole of the mass of polar shading being covered, but a bright band remained above the upper equatoreal belt. The first satellite had come off the planet's disk about nine minutes before the occultation commenced, and was steadily visible during the whole time. Its shadow remained on the planet, and was likewise seen, as were the two principal belts and the fine ones, near the lower pole. The fourth satellite was visible before the occultation, but disappeared while I was watching the planet, and could not be found afterwards. I believe it suffered an occultation by our moon.

"*Highbury, 17th November*, 1856."

Note on the Occultation of Jupiter, November 8, 1856.

By W. R. Grove, Esq. F.R.S.

"I had a good position for witnessing the partial occultation of *Jupiter* from an upper room of my house, situate opposite Clarence Gate, Regent's Park. I used a small, but unexceptionably good achromatic telescope, $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch aperture and 22 inches focus; the magnifying power was 43.

"It seemed to me—(but I attach little value to the observation, as the effect might have been due to an agitation in the Earth's atmosphere)—that at the moment before immersion the margin of *Jupiter* was slightly elongated, or, so to speak, stretched itself out to meet the Moon; this was followed immediately by a flattening of the same portion of the disk.

"Throughout the whole period a dark line was plainly perceptible between *Jupiter* and the Moon. This line appeared to me straight, as though cutting off the convexity both of *Jupiter* and the Moon. The light of *Jupiter* was notably less brilliant than that of the Moon; I should say hardly equal to half the intensity of the latter. It was of a much bluer tint than the Moon, probably an effect of contrast arising from the different intensities of their respective lights. The belts of *Jupiter* were plainly seen throughout the occultation, and, as far as I could observe, were not in any respect distorted.

"The dark line I thought at first arose from the intervention of a fine rim of the dark body of the Moon, but this could hardly be the case towards the termination of the occultation. About a fifth part of the planet appeared to me to be occulted at the maximum period."

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